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SOURCE Kommunist.

INFORMATION ON CITIES OF THE AZERBAIDZHAN SSR

[This report presents information from articles describing various cities of the Azerbaydzhan SSR which appeared in the Baku Azerbaijani-language daily newspaper Kommunist between 18 April and 29 May 1953. The article on Baku was written by I. Vekilov, chairman of the Baku City Planning Commission. Articles on the other cities were by a special correspondent of Kommunist who had recently visited the various cities. (For information on Nakhichevan', [redacted])

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Baku

Large projects were completed in Baku during the last few years. Among these are the government building, occupying an area of 17,000 square meters; the Stalin stadium with a capacity of 40,000; the petroleum workers social building, with a hall holding 600 people and other rooms for various other functions; and a winter swimming pool in Shaumyanskiy Rayon.

In recent years a number of modern department stores were opened in Baku. The average yearly trade in these stores is about 100 million rubles. As compared with 1950, when apartment buildings occupying an area of 72,300 square meters were constructed, in 1952 apartment buildings occupying an area of 73,500 square meters were constructed. As against the 1,469,000 rubles spent in 1950 for housing construction, 14 million rubles were spent in 1952. The construction of a Communist historical museum, dedicated to Stalin, and of the Azerbaydzhan State Polytechnic Institute was started in 1953. In addition, the state has set aside 156 million rubles for the construction of housing, including apartment buildings with a total area of 102,000 square meters. The Stalin Meydan (Square), occupying an area of 15 hectares, was constructed between 1950 and 1952 in front of the government building.

As compared with 1950, the consumption of electric power, gas, and water increased in 1952 by 13 to 23 percent. Gas was supplied to 3,675 new dwellings. During the last 2 years, more than 750,000 square meters of the city's streets were paved with concrete.

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The work for the completion of the second section of the Samur-Divichinskiy Canal imeni I. V. Stalin is progressing. This canal will supply the Apsheron area with water. Likewise, the construction of a second aqueduct for the increased supply of water to Baku is progressing rapidly.

The construction of an electric rail line connecting Baku with the principal surrounding rayons has progressed considerably. Work has started on the construction of a peripheral electric line north of the coast of Apsheron.

More than 497 million rubles were spent between 1950 and 1952 for health projects and another 395 million rubles for educational purposes. During 1953, 172 million rubles were set aside by the Baku City Soviet alone for health projects. Five additional hospitals are to be constructed in 1953, bringing the total number of hospitals in Baku to 38, with approximately 6,500 beds. During 1953, 4,765 children will be sheltered in juvenile institutions, while 2,800 more will be treated at 45 sanatoriums.

The main streets in Baku are: Sovet Kutche (Street), Gusi Gadzhiyev Kutche, Nizami Kutche, Kizil Asker Kutche, Schmidt Kutche, 28 April Kutche, Stalin Prospekt, Kirov Prospekt, and Negliyat Ishtchileri Prospekt. The Azerneft Administration apartment buildings are located at the corners of Nizami Kutche, Kizil Asker Kutche, and Khagani Kutche.

Kuba

Kuba is situated along the Gudyal River at the foot of the Caucasus Mountains, and occupies an area of thousands of hectares. Its main products are canned goods, bricks, asphalt, bottled drinks, furniture, and rugs. It has seven schools with 154 teachers and 3,300 students. There are now 340 students at the 2-year teachers' institute in Kuba which was established during World War II.

Sumgait

Sumgait, which is situated along the sandy beaches of the Caspian Sea, came into existence during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The number of industrial plants, apartment buildings, and cultural institutions in Sumgait increases each year. During the last 2 years, more than 50,000 square meters of its streets were paved with cement.

On 1 January 1953, the Baku Pipe Rolling Mill produced its first pipes in the Sumgait plant. The pipes produced in this mill are now being sent to Moscow and other cities of the USSR. Several apartment buildings and social centers were erected in Sumgait for the workers of this mill.

There are now seven schools in Sumgait. The teaching staff is composed of 220 teachers, 150 of whom are university graduates. A new 10-year school was erected during 1952, and the construction of two more has started. Over 4 million rubles have been set aside for the 1953 school budget. During 1953, construction of dwellings with 30,000 square meters of living space will be completed.

The city has its own newspaper, Sotsialisticheskii Sumgait, which is published in the Russian and Azerbaijani languages. It has a circulation of about 3,000 copies.

About 100 doctors, and many medical assistants with intermediate training, are attending to the needs of Sumgait workers. During 1953, 4.5 million rubles have been set aside for the health budget of the city. At the pace that Sumgait is growing, it will be one of the most important cities in the Azerbaydzhan SSR.

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The main streets in Sumgait are: Merkezi (Central) Kutche and Insaatchilar (Construction Workers) Kutche.

Stepanakert

Stepanakert is the principal city of Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast. The most important industrial plants in the city are the silk mill imeni "26 Kommisarov" and a bakery producing 20 tons of bread a day. The 92 classes of the public schools are attended by 2,900 students.

The main streets in Stepanakert are Chkalov Prospekt and Sovet Prospekt. There are seven industrial establishments: the silk mill imeni "26 Kommisarov"; the city industrial combine; the bread baking plant; the winery; and three artels -- Kalinin, Mikoyan, and Shaumyan. There is also a lumber mill producing 120 cubic meters of parquet wood daily.

The city has branches of the Azerbaydzhan Communist organization's historic museum and of the Union of Soviet Writers of Azerbaydzhan. The Armenian poet, Bagrat Ulubabayan, was born here. Besides the public library which has 34,000 books, there is a special library for the youth with 9,500 books.

Mingeaur

A hydroelectric plant is about to be completed at Mingeaur. This city grew fast after the construction of the dam at the foot of Bozdag was started. The most important street of Mingeaur is Sulh (Peace) Kutche. Along the right side of this street are a hotel, a cafe-restaurant, the Industrial Bank, and the city soviet; on the left side, there are a pharmacy, the State Bank, the post and telegraph office, and several other stores.

Another important street of Mingeaur is Sovet Kutche. Near Bagirov Meydan there is an open-air motion-picture theater. Sovet Kutche extends from the left of the square to the medical center, where there are a large hospital and an obstetrical center. Sulh Kutche, which also leads from Bagirov Meydan, intersects the Haldan highway and extends to the city social center, which is under construction.

Agdam

Agdam has six schools with 2,900 pupils and a teachers' institute with 300 students. There are more than 1,000 students in the secondary school imeni M. I. Bagirov. Construction has begun on a new cotton mill and a mechanized bakery. There is a sovkhos in the Agdam area which is famous for its vineyards and wines. In addition, there are in Agdam a brandy distillery, a brick factory, and a rug artel. The city has now a new modern hotel.

The main streets in Agdam are: Komintern Kutche, on which a large apartment building has been erected; Lenin Kutche, where the Azorg administration building is; Bagirov Kutche and Voroshilov Kutche, both of which are paved with stone. Krasin Kutche, which leads to a newly built bridge; Azizbekov Kutche, Kommunist Kutche, and Hinkarkh Kutche. In all three of which water mains have been laid, Sabir Kutche, with its newly built secondary school; Fuzuli Kutche, where a new aqueduct is to be built; and Stalin Prospekt, which has a new public garden.

There is a park imeni Bagirov in Agdam.

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Nukha

Nukha is the "silk city" of the Azerbaydzhan SSR. It has a pedagogical institute and a tekhnikum for municipal administration. During the 30 years of their operation 1,500 teachers and 940 agrotechnicians have graduated from these two institutes. Another 2-year teachers' institute was established in 1940 and, so far, 1,100 teachers have graduated from it. At present, there are in Nukha 18 schools with a total attendance of 5,800 pupils. There is a graduate of a higher institution in almost every family in Nukha. At present, 200 sons and daughters of Nukha workers are studying at the universities of Baku and Moscow. Because of its location and its excellent climate, Nukha has been selected as the site of the All-Union Workers Sanatorium. In addition, there are 16 medical centers in Nukha. There are more than 200 doctors and medical assistants.

On the paved road between Evlakh and Nukha is the new town of Dzhaferabad, which was erected for the workers of the Dzhaferabad tractor service station, and 15 kilometers beyond that the buildings of the Nukha motor tractor station. On the right side of the road are the inter-rayon auto-tractor repair shops. A new veterinary hospital is now being constructed in the vicinity of Nukha.

The school for the mechanized operation of villages [i.e., farms] will be completed next year. A new dyeing plant is now being erected at the silk combine.

During the last few years, there were constructed in Nukha an up-to-date automobile [repair?] station, an 8-year Russian school, and a chicken farm. A hydroelectric plant was constructed at the village of Bash-Kyungyut, and the construction of another hydroelectric plant in Bash-Geynyuk is to be completed during 1953.

The main street of Nukha is Proletar Kutche. There are three parks: the Stalin, the Bagirov, with an open-air movie, and the Pioneer park.

Evlakh

Evlakh is the hub of the roads leading to Shusha, Agdam, Gelbedzher, Zagatala, Nukha, Stepanakert, and other places. It is the halting point of the trains operating between Baku and Tbilisi. These trains transport thousands of travelers daily either to Evlakh or from Evlakh to the surrounding rayons.

In addition, there is a constant flow of trucks on the highways, carrying food and industrial products. During the summer months, Evlakh is very crowded because of the transit of students of the higher educational institutions and of workers who are being sent to various sanatoriums for rest. The Soviet regime has eliminated malaria, once the scourge of Evlakh.

Some 2,800 students attend Evlakh's two secondary schools and the young workers' school. The main streets of Evlakh are: Yeni Evlakh Kutche, Bagirov Kutche, Vagif Kutche, Akhundov Kutche, Kizil Asker (Red Army) Kutche, and Puzali Kutche.

Water mains have been laid in all these streets. The city is also supplied by artesian wells.

A new large hotel is presently under construction. It will cost 3 million rubles.

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Kirovabad

Kirovabad, situated along the Gyandzha River, has a medical school and a pedagogical institute, as well as several cotton growing, petroleum, and municipal administration tekhnikums. The Azerbaydzhan SSR silk research office and the Transcaucasian machine [automobile?] testing office are also located here.

There are 21 kilometers of streetcar lines in Kirovabad. The main streets of Kirovabad are: Oktyabr Boulevard, Komsomol Kutche, Ali Bayramov Kutche, Sabir Kutche, and Azizbekov Kutche. There are two squares: Kirov Meydan and Nizami Meydan.

Noviy Surakhani

The electric train running between Baku and Apsheiron stops first at Surakhani and then at Noviy Surakhani, where many people living in the Kirov section of the Ordzhonikidze Rayon of the city of Baku get off. These people work in the factories, state enterprises, and oil wells of Noviy Surakhani or attend the institutions of higher learning or the technological institutions.

Kirov

Kirov is a newly developed town, nonexistent before 1930. In Lenin Meydan there are nine large apartment buildings which house 50 to 60 petroleum workers' families each. There are one- or two-story private dwellings for workers on Lenin Kutche, Azizbekov Kutche, Kirov Kutche, and Bagirov Kutche. In addition, in 1951 and 1952 the town placed several large dormitories at the disposal of workers.

The town has a 150-bed hospital, employing 20 doctors and 52 medical assistants.

There are two schools in Kirov -- one secondary and one 7-year school -- with approximately 1,000 students and 40 teachers. Another 10-year evening school for young workers will be opened in 1953 - 1954.

Lenkoran'

Lenkoran' is on the rail line connecting Baku with Astara. It has a canning plant which produces 3,300,000 cans of foodstuffs a year, a brick factory, a modern tea factory producing high-quality Azerbaydzhan tea, and other enterprises. The two sovkhoses located in the Lenkoran area are the Kirov and the Aurora.

There are seven day schools in Lenkoran' -- four of them secondary with 190 teachers and 4,500 students -- and two evening schools for young workers. In addition, there is a teachers' institute with 195 students at present. So far, 317 teachers with intermediate training have graduated from this institute.

Lenkoran' has a 150-bed hospital. There are three large parks: the Lenin, the Kirov, and the Stalin. The important streets of Lenkoran are the Ali Bayramov Kutche, Kirov Kutche, Lenin Kutche, Dimitrov Kutche, Kizil Asker (Red Army) Kutche, Chkalov Kutche, Fioletov Kutche, and Stalin Prospekt. A new hydroelectric plant now being constructed on the Lenkoran' River will supply the city with additional electric power.

A sanatorium for boys and a children's institute are to open in September 1953.

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Kazakh

There are several industries in Kazakh, including an MTS combine, a milk plant, a brick factory, and a dress factory.

There are two secondary schools, the 2-year Kazakh Teachers Institute imeni Bagirov, elementary and 7-year schools, and special schools for municipal administration and medical assistants.

The Kazakh Teachers' Institute, imeni Bagirov, which was founded in 1944, has so far supplied the Armenian SSR and the Georgian SSR with 950 teachers. At present, there are 406 students. The state contributes 2 million rubles a year toward the maintenance of the institute. Some 300 children of Kazakh workers are following higher studies in Moscow, Leningrad, Baku, and Kirovabad.

In addition to a 75-bed hospital, Kazakh has several antiepidemic and anti-malaria research stations.

The main streets of Kazakh are Ali Bayramov Kutche, Karl Marks Kutche, Sabir Kutche, and "26 Komissarov" Kutche. All are paved.

A second aqueduct is to be built in the near future.

Akstafa

A cotton cleaning plant, which serves the cotton growers of Akstafinskiy, Tauzskiy, and Kazakhskiy rayons, is located in Akstafa.

With the construction of a new electric plant the entire city is adequately supplied now with electricity.

The incubator-chick farm of the city will supply the surrounding kolkhozes during 1953 with more than 30,000 chicks.

The Sabir factory produces dresses and shoes. The brick factory of the city produces hundreds of thousands of bricks and roof tiles every year.

There is a secondary school in Akstafa with approximately 1,000 students and 40 teachers, most of whom are graduates of institutes of higher learning.

There are two polyclinics, antiepidemic and antimalaria research stations, and an obstetrical hospital.

The main streets of Akstafa are Azimbekov Kutche and Zhdanov Kutche. Both are paved. Plans for the construction of a central square are under way.

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